

TUESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1896.

LOCAL NEWS.—The City and Suburban News Bureat of the United Prizes and New York Associate Prizes as 21 to 29 Ann atreet. All information and documents for public use instantly disseminated to the press of the whole country.

What He Did Not Say.

The declaration made by the Right Hon. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN at Birmingham that England does not desire an inch of land in America beyond what she already rightfully possesses, needed a little addition in order to be frank, satisfactory, or, in fact, of any

Had he added: " And England, recognizing that she cannot be an impartial judge as to how much of her present possession is rightful in the boundary dispute with Venezuela, will submit to the decision of an arbiter on that point," this Saturday night speech would then have marked the end of the controversy, and to-day peace would be assured.

Can anybody, in England or America, say that there would have been more than sheer justice to Venezuela or anything humiliat ing to Great Britain in such an announcement? It still remains the one fair thing. the one square thing, the one needful thing to say; and for the lack of it what was ac tually said in that Birmingham speech on this particular point was mere babbling.

The juggle in the phrase "wants only her rightful possession" is the old one of the last dozen years, wholly meaningless, and the one under which we have seen Mc-TURK invading the disputed area, and CHAMBERLAIN himself calling for Maxim guns to hold it. The people of the United States do not propose, if they can help it, that England shall have an inch of ground in this hemisphere that is not rightfully hers, whether she desires it or not. But what we have wanted to hear is how England proposes that the question of her right and Venezuela's shall be determined. That was what Mr. CHAMBERLAIN did not say.

Germany and Venezuela.

A despatch from Havana has said that the destination of the two German war ships which arrived there last week, is known to be Puerto Cabello, whither they will go for the purpose of enforcing German railroad claims. From Berlin comes the news that the German Minister at Caracas has formally demanded the payment of these claims, and thus a new complication seems to be added to Venezuela's troubles.

The facts, if we get them correctly, are that about ten years ago the Caracas Government, following out a policy of interior improvements, contracted with a German syndicate to build an important milroad, guaranteeing a return of the money advanced, with interest of seven per cent. The road was built, and in the celebration of the event, held some time ago, German naval officers participated. But the project had cost more than the German capitalists and shareholders in the company had estimated, the guaranteed interest had of course become heavier, and Venezuela has not yet reimbursed them.

The question arises, therefore, what steps Germany proposes to take for the collection of this debt in espousing the private interests of her subjects. It has been rumored that she might attempt to land her marines and take possession of Puerto Cabello, which is connected by rail with Valencia, unless her claims are conceded. From Berlin accordingly has come a denial that this step is contemplated, although the denial up to the present time is not official. Should coercion be resorted to, Germany would be following the example of England at Corinto, except that England's claims upon Nicaragua were founded, not on business debts, but upon the alleged ill treatment of several of her resident citizens, including her Proconsul, Mr. HATCH, who had been expelled from the country. Perhaps a closer parallel, therefore, may be found in the recent French claims against San Domingo, although there, too, there were complaints of ill treatment in addition to those of not paying a debt when due.

In the case of San Domingo, when it was reported that French war vessels had arrived in the West Indies to take possession of Samana, in order to collect the French claims from the customs duties, our Government interested itself, and the affair seems to have been arranged amicably. At all events. the French vessels did not seize Dominican territory. In the present case Germany is probably aware that it would not gratify us to have her select the present mo ment for threatening Venezuela. Still she might consider it exceedingly opportune for her; and since our Government, directly after the Kaiser's bold stand in the Transwaal matter, appealed not to him or to Pres ident KRUEGER but to England in behalf of our imprisoned citizens, Germany may think she owes us no consideration in the

But it should be remembered that the story that Germany will attempt such coercive measures as the landing of marines In support of her claims against Venezuela, is without official basis, and has even been denied at Berlin. Her claim, in any case, differs altogether from England's in the Uruan affair, the latter being connected with the boundary dispute, whereas Germany's has nothing to do with it.

British Weeklies on the Venezuela Question.

What most impresses those who have gone over the files of London newspapers during the last month, is the ignorance betrayed by these journals regarding important facts connected with the boundary dis pute between Great Britain and Venezuela. They assume premises which are without an atom of foundation in fact, and they propound principles counter to the primary postulates of law and equity.

From such shortcomings the deduction might at first sight be drawn that the leader writers for the London press represent a class intellectually and educationally lower than that from which men are taken for like purposes by some New York newspa pers. The objection to this theory is that. upon almost all topics except those relating to the American continent. the articles published in the great London dailies, and especially in such weeklies as the Saturday Review and the Spectator, are often admirable and convincing. Whenever the writers deem it worth while to take some trouble, they exhibit fulness of knowledge, cogency of reasoning, and lucidity of exposition. We must, therefore, acquit them of congenital incompetence, and accuse them of habitual impertinence in their attitude toward this country. If they are guilty of reckless assertions and slipshod ratiocination respecting American affairs, it must be because they think the subject of no consequence.

We will cite two or three instances of

the gravity of the controversy, savors of an insolence the more exasperating because it is evidently unconscious. The Saturday Review, which seems honestly to wish that Lord SALISBURY would recede from his refusal to submit to arbitration any of the territory east of the arbitrary Schomburgk line, spoke on Jan. 4 of "the difficulty with the United States" as one "about a few thousand square miles of bush and water." The writer does not perceive that by this averment he practically begs the whole question in dispute. It is only the lifference between two of the frontiers claimed by England at different times, but against both of which Venezuela has earnestly protested, that can be fairly described by the words quoted. The difference between British Guiana as bounded in conformity with Venezuela's unvarying claim, and British Guiana as expanded to the extreme limit of Lord Salisbury's claim, is 89,000 square miles. That is to say, an area nearly double that of the State of New York, and equal to England and Scotland put together. Would the Saturday Review describe the superficies of Great Britain as " a few thousand square miles"?

The same journal on Jan. 11 refers with approval to a remark made by M. FRANCIS CHARMES in the Revue des Deux Mondes to the effect that, if arbitration has any application at once useful and reasonable, it is to the definition of boundaries. It proceeds to add, however, that "one principle, and one only, seems to us to be beyond the sphere of arbitration. No human being, who has hitherto lived under the sovereignty of the Queen, must be transferred to Venezuela." Will the Saturday Review seriously maintain that British Guiana can extend its territory indefinitely at the expense of Venezuela by the simple process of encouraging British subjects to settle in the debatable land, and exercising furisdiction over them? Will it not take the trouble to ascertain whether the great majority of the British subjects who have settled in the disputed territory, have not done so since June, 1885, when Lord Salis-BURY flatly refused to carry out the agreement, made by Lord GRANVILLE on May 15 of the same year, to submit the whole boundary question to arbitrators? Does the Saturday Review hold that the commission of a trespass in the face of vehement remonstrance constitutes good legal ground for the retention of the land thus entered on ?

The Spectator, which means to be fair, shows, nevertheless, that it has not considered a thorough study of the facts bearing on the boundary dispute a prerequisite to the discussion of it. On Jan. 4 it had just heard for the first time of Lord ABERDEEN's disclaimer of the Schomburgk line in his despatch to Dr. FORTIQUE, dated Jan. 81, 1842. This belated discovery elicits the following comment: "If that despatch is uncancelled, it is final, but we are unable to believe that such an oversight has been committed." We do not know what the Spectator means by cancellation. A despatch can only be cancelled before delivery to the person addressed. Thereafter, it forms an indelible part of the diplomatic record. If the despatch in question was not included in the brief laid before Lord SALISBURY, the permanent officials of the Foreign Office were guilty of gross ignorance or of deliberate suppression of the truth.

Who Is the New Yorker?

The Liverpool Daily Courier of Jan. 4 printed as "an American's opinion of the Monroe doctrine" an extract from a letter said to have been written by a "wellknown and prominent New Yorker" to a friend in England. The ideas of this prominent New Yorker deserve to be advertised on this side of the Atlantic:

"You will expect me to say something about the excitement now on over the CLEVELAND pronuncia-mento. I have always given the man credit for good sense and judgment, but in this affair he has revealed a side of his nature that is absolutely asinine. There is no necessity for the United States to dictate arbitra-tion of a matter involving simply ownership, not conquest or acquisition. What has the Monroe doctrine to go with settling a dispute over a line on the southern States and Mexico, if United States has any just right to interfere in Guiana? Pooh! Bah! CLEVELAND, either for himself or party, is truckling to the Irish-Americans. The air has been full of discontent over the DUNRAVEN affair and the BAYARD incident, and CLEVE-LAND, returning rum-primed from a duck-shoot, closets himself with a brandy bottle, and tries to show he can dictate to men who know diplomacy all their lives, while we haven't a man in Washington to-day, belonging to our Government, who knows the art or who is not capable of greater bullying than any pure Britisher entitled to any respect at all. But CLEVE LAND will work his own fall, after the United States has been set back five years or so in actual progress, s witness affairs now current."

Who is the author of this theory of the genesis of the President's Venezuela message, and this view of American sentiment on a question in which the national honor is concerned?

The name of the prominent and wellcnown New Yorker ought to be known to his fellow citizens. If he has the courage of his convictions and is not ashamed of himself, perhaps he will send his name to THE SUN. We will publish it and charge him nothing. Can it be GODKIN?

The Five Tribes.

Mr. DAWES, the Chairman of the Commission that visited the Indian Territory last year and the year before, is credited with saying in a recent interview that it was of no use to carry on further negotiations with the Five Tribes, and that Congress must now go ahead with its own plans for a new government for them. A bill to create a new Territorial Government and to change their system of landholding from tenure in common to severally allotment has in fact already been introduced.

There is one objection to this bill which may or may not be considered by its friends as amounting to much, but which in fact nvolves the good faith of the United States. Article V. of the treaty of 1835, under which the Cherokees accepted unwillingly a transfer from their old homes in Georgia, North Carolina, and Tennessee to the region where they have since lived, makes this declaration:

"The United States hereby covenant and agree that the lands ceded to the Cherokee Nation in the fore going article shall in no future time, without their consent, be included within the Territorial limits or jurisdiction of any State or Territory."

We think that this provision covers the case of the proposed Territory of Indianola, which, by the bill pending in Congress, is to be created without the consent of the Cherokees, and, further, that there is some ground for the plea the latter make for our right of self-government, in the enjoyment of which the United States, our stronger ally, in the presence of the Almighty Gop, most solemnly promised, for valuable considerations, in hand paid, to forever protect us, the weaker party to the alliance, together with the ownership of all our lands and our present manner of holding the same." These lands, it may be added, are held, not under what is known as an Indian title, but under fee simple conveyances, declaring, in the

States have given and granted, and by these presents do give and grant unto the said Cherokee Nation the two tracts of land so surveyed and herein before described, containing in the whole 14,874,185.14 acres, to have and to hold the same, together with the rights, privileges, and appurte nances thereto belonging, to the said Cherokee Nation forever." The United States would have the reversion of these lands "if the said Cherokee Nation becomes extinct or abandons the same," and other tribes of red men might be allowed by the United States to get salt on a specified part of the tract. But such provisions do not weaken the title thus conveyed to the Cherokees. Secretary Teller, as a Colorado man, could hardly be accused of excessive scruples on this subject, but in answering a Senate res olution, in 1884, he used these words:

"The Cherogees have a fee aimple title to thei lands and they do not recognize the right of the de partment to interfere with the management of their affairs with reference thereto. The land is their and they have an undisputed right to use it in any way that a white man would use it, with the same char acter of title, and an attempt to deprive the nation of that right would be in direct conflict with the treaty as well as the plain words of the patent. They are quite capable of determining, without the aid of the Interior Department or Congress, what is to their ad-vantage or disadvantage, and the Government cannot interfere with their rightful use and occupation of their lands, which are as rightfully theirs as the public domain is that of the United States."

Nevertheless, we think that the Cherokee and the other four civilized tribes are acting unwisely and against their own best interests in rejecting severalty allotment and the project of a better form of government They say that their system of holding lands in common keeps them from pauperism, by allowing leases, with the resulting rents, and that it enables them to carry on a school evstem without burdensome taxes. But the device is too primitive and antiquated, and they are now overrun by whites who outnumber the red men. The wisest way is to make some concessions, instead of in sisting strictly on the letter of treaty rights

Leaders Worthy of Their Cause. A very remarkable lot of military leaders have come to the front, on the patriot side, n the Cuban war. Gen. José MARTI, who fell in battle last year, possessed the qualities which, as we think, would have put him among the foremost of them, though the opportunity for the exercise of his genius was tenied to him in the war. Gen. GOMEZ, the best known of them all, has won high renown as a strategist, and so also has ANTONIO MACEO, while RODRIGUES, ROLOFF, SUAREZ, JOSÉ MACEO, BARTOLOME MACEO, and others have approved themselves as worthy warriors in what the Commander-in-Chief calls the "revolution of redemption." GOMEZ'S method of waging war reminds us of that of BOLIVAR, the Liberator of Venezuela, and his example is followed by each of the five Cuban soldiers who bear the title of Major-General.

We do not know of any past war like tha of the Cubans in which there have been so many brilliant military leaders. So far as we have been made aware, too, they all cooperate harmoniously, without any jealousy, each of them striving to do his best for freedom, all of them ready to sacrifice their life for Cuba.

It has seemed at times that the personal daring of some of them carried with it a danger to the cause. When our friend MARTI fell fighting, Cuba's loss was heavy. When GOMEZ not only plans his campaigns and heads his troops, but also wields the rifle or the sword in action, he risks the success of a campaign. When the corps commanders rush headlong upon the enemy, in advance of their forces, the spectacle may be inspiring, but that is not all we could say of it. It is not always best for a commander to engage in a hand-to-hand combat at arms.

Yet we can make no criticism whatever upon the conduct of any of the patriot leaders who have performed such wonders in the war for Cuba.

Upon the side of Spain, not 'a single solance. All the more notable of Spain's Generals are in Cuba; the best of Spain's regi ments and the greater part of the Spanish army are there; yet not a streak of glory is visible upon their banners. It must be called disgrace which has overtaken the commander in whom Spain trusted; it cannot surely be called honor that any of his subordinates has earned. The old-time military renown of Spain has suffered eclipse in Cuba.

Another commander is to try to gain success for Spain, and yet more regiments are to be put at his service. It would be surprising, indeed, if WEYLER and POLAVIEJ were to succeed where their predecessors have failed. The ensuing three months, at the end of which the rainy season will set in, may be a critical time both for Spain and for Cuba. For the brave leaders of the revolution we shall wish a continuance of the fortune which has been theirs ever since the outbreak of the war. We could hardly wish for the foes of liberty in Cuba any poorer luck than they have had within the past ten months.

An Impossible Alliance.

During the last municipal campaign PARKHURST ejaculated that "PLATT is vorse than five Chokers." Accordingly be repudiated the method of the construction of the Fusion ticket. He assumed that it was made up at the dictation of Mr. PLATT. Actually Mr. LAUTERBACH had an important part in the bargaining of which it was the result. Now he publishes a letter repeating his low opinion of these two leaders and again declaring his preference for Tammany as compared with them. "I had thought that Tammany was bad." he says. "but the look of the thing is that Tammany could go to school a good while to Mr. LAUTER-BACH without coming to the end of what either he or his senior associate could teach them in the way of 'colonizing,' ballotstuffing, or political dirty work generally."

It appears, then, that PARKHURST has changed his opinion as to Tammany. In the municipal campaign of 1894 he denounced it as the sum of all villainy. He said that it was hell itself; and certainly nothing can be worse than hell. Now he has come to the conclusion that even the triumph of Tammany at the last election, and the prospect that it will be restored to the full control of the city, are only a minor evil as compared with the success of the PLATT-LAUTERBACH Republican machine.

Accordingly, we suppose, PARKHURST at the next municipal election will want to be fighting on the side of Tammany and against the Republicans. It is not probable that Republican experiments with fusion tickets will be repeated in the near future. The party managers in this city have had enough of that business to last them for a long time to come. Consequently Tammany and the Republicans will hereafter be squarely pitted against each other; and as the party leadership of Mr. PLATT and Mr. LAUTERBACH is evidently going to continue to be more carelessness of statement which, in view of familier legal terms, that "the United powerful than ever, PARKHURST will not be

able to carry on his warfare against them effectively except in the ranks of Tammany, their only irresistible enemy. He will not support Tammany Hall because he thinks it good, but because he hates Mr. PLATT. Tammany may be bad, he says, but PLATT is five times worse, and LAUTERBACH can teach tricks more infamous than any it has ever contrived or imagined. Manifestly, therefore, PARKHURST will

have to get on the side of Tammany as the only means of beating the far wickeder PLATT. But, of course, Tammany cannot afford to have him as an ally. His reputation is too unsavory. He is a wild man. Undoubtedly it would be sound policy for Tammany to use every means to crush Mr. PLATT. In the city itself he may be powerless to consolidate Republican strength so as to menace the political supremacy of Tammany, but in the State his genius for political management may be dangerous for the Democracy. The Republican division and confusion, which would result from his downfall, would be profitable for the Democrats. The present rebellion against Mr. PLATT's leader ship, which PARRHURST seeks to assist. is reviving Democratic hopes throughout the State and even beyond its boundaries. But Tammany cannot afford to bear the burden of responsibility for PARKHURST and his vile methods. When he seeks admission to its ranks, in order to find the best opportunity for venting his malice against Mr. PLATT, Tammany will have to drive him away, as a matter of self-protection. Association with such a character would be too disreputable.

Bicycle Brakes.

We notice that in the letters protesting against the resolution now in the Board of Aldermen that bicycles shall carry brakes the confession is found that wheelmen object to brakes because they add to the weight of the machine. A pound or two added to the weight of the bicycle cannot be expected to influence the Aldermen's judgment when the question is to obtain the greatest safety possible in the use of bicycles. Another argument against the need of brakes is that back pedalling affords a good brake, and that there is a still better one in sticking the toe forward between the fork and the tire and pressing as wanted.

The mechanics of back pedalling make it a pretty miry ground on which to fight off regular brakes. In the old-fashioned wheel the push on the treadle was more horizontal than vertical. A man could put more than his weight on it to reverse the wheel. In the modern bicycle the rider stands on the treadles, and it is doubtful if he can apply his full weight to them, even when riding forward. In reversing, when the force is applied still further from the handle, the rider is at still greater disadvantage.

As to the foot-in-the-fork plan, we will content ourselves with wondering whether the proposition that bicyclists, men, women, and children, may be relied on to stop their machines by taking one foot off the treadle, hitching up the knee, and sticking the toe on the top of the front wheel, is serious.

By blood and business, we are for England in any struggle she may have defending her now against all the rest of the world except ourselves.—Chicago Evening Journal.

Then you should move to England and get naturalized there. You have no part in the memories of 1776 or 1812, none in the Democracy founded by WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON, country, and the sooner you leave it the better for the country and for you.

The Cuban revolutionists have been more active than ever during the ten days that have passed since the Spanish Government put Gen. MARIN in the place formerly held by MARTINEZ Campos. Within a week we have had news of their fighting at twenty or thirty places, both in the east and in the west. It is very certain that they have been successful in many cases, for they stayed on the field from which the enemy had decamped, and procured such supplies as they needed. They do not seem to mind dier of superior talent has made his appear- Marin's desire that they shall lie low until he the upper basin of his beards, and so were saved. ives under guard in Havana, preferring seclusion to service in the field. The insurgents are Mr. CHANDLER. tireless. They keep up their spirits under every hardship. They are strengthened by the great hope of gaining freedom for Cuba.

> Haleyon times in St. Paul. Borealis Rex in command of Fort Karnival, which is composed of ice, is assailed by the Fire King, who was composed of the Hon. WILLIAM HENRY Erstis, "whose word is a sword of fire and whose backbone is a range of rocky mountains." It was a great sight. In the words of our esteemed contemporary, the St. Paul Dispatch:

> "It was a sight not to be missed, never to be forgotten-the fountains of vari-hued light, the flaming festoons blazing against the sky, the beautiful revolving geometrical figures, the serpentine glare of the rockets, the sprays of beautiful stars, the incandescent comet like effects, the powerful illuminants, the entaract of fire, all to the accompaniment of booming so more interested than was the prosale paleface with the rapidly freezing feet."

> The ice fort melted so fast before the flaming onset of the Hon. WILLIAM HENRY EUSTIS that he had to have a fort of sawdust built around him. His face was painted afterward, and he was made a Slouz in good and regular standing. The ceremonies that followed are faithfully decribed by the St. Paul Globe:

> "Then everybody insisted upon the Fire King takin unto himself a wife. As a white man nobody had prevailed upon him to do so graceful a thing, but now that he had become a 'Red Man,' which was the name the Indians gave him, he could not refuse. So he chose a buxom Sloux maiden from the group. She came eagerly forward and grasped William HENRY's hand. And as they stood side by side and hand in hand the indians danced around them with manifestations of great delight. And so they were married. "At the conclusion of the Indian ceremony the bridegroom inclined his head toward his blushing Minnentana as though he would fain have imprinted a nuptial kiss upon her lips. The speciators were in suspense when the bridegroom hesitated. The bride saw that something would be lost if she hesitated, and without any warning she threw her arms about the neck of the Fire King and gave him a resounding smack. This sealed the compact and convulsed the

The Hon, WILLIAM HENRY EUST'S sported and let the time fleet merrily as in the golden age. All Minnesota Indians of full age can now be depended upon to boom him for Governor.

The Spanish prisons at Havana, Matanzas. and other places are crowded with men who are accused of sympathizing with the Cuban cause. The truth is that nearly the whole of the native population of Cuba could be brought under that occusation. There are in history but few examples of any people being more thoroughly united than are the Cubans. It is their heart's desire to get rid of old Spain.

We are told that a few years ago the English filibustero, JAMESON, Plas Dr. JIM, penstrated those parts of our Western country. as he has this year penetrated those parts of the Boer republic, where also there is gold. The question is whether JIM went West and camped within the gold-bearing regions on this side of Canada for any purpose other than that which he was ostensibly in pursuit of. once had a dispute with England about tienorthwestern boundary line between and the United States; and if England had been able to fix it a very few degrees further south. she would be in possession of gold mines that are in our hands. It may have been Jim's design, when he went out to Montana, to get up a Canadian mob a short distance to the north,

n Canada, reopen the old boundary dispute, and declare the mines within English jurisdiction.

JIM probably saw that, in this case, his job would be a tough one, and so he left America for Africa, where he got up a mob to grab the cold-bearing lands of the Boers. He had no nore right to the mines in the South African

Republic, near British territory, than he had to

those in the American republic, near Canada,

ying within a territory to which England laid claim a half century ago. If the American republic had been no stronger than the African republic, JIM would probably have robbed one as he has tried to rob the other Boers and Montanians are all the same to Jim, when gold is in sight.

Photographs of the Hon, UTICA HACKETT as a Roman Senator are now on sale at all the news stands and art stores. His elegantly draped toga is a woollen blanket formerly is the possession of Old Salt, the Last of the Oneidas. He holds a copy of the Constitution in his left hand, while his right is concealed n the bosom of the togs. The only clash to the harmony of the picture is a barrel of Roxbury russets which the pho tographer has unfortunately included in it, Deacon HACKETT's fondness for this fruit is well known. He never goes candidating without having his pockets filled with russets. Anz GRUBER, the rival candidate, speers at this habit, and says that there isn't potential cider enough in an apple to constitute a drink, that the Deacon has got to offer something better than that if he is going to try to catch the New York members; but Mr GRUBER is prejudiced, and his opinion of Mr. HACKETT's presents cannot be accepted by the impartial. Mr. GRUBER thinks he is helping his canvass by offering immense cigars to his friends, but really he is killing off his friends thereby. Apples are harmless; Mr. GRUBER's cigars are said to be a choice mixture of acetyene and garlic.

The death of ANSELM EHRET at the age of 87 will serve the opponents of beer making and of beer drinking as another argument in support of their claim that the free use of beer shortens human life.

Chicago walked on her tiptoes and wore nine-league smile after the Democrats decided to make her happy and Col. DICK BRIGHT miserable, but now the chipper and cocky air has died away, and there are wrinkles on that brow of alabaster and tears upon the marble cheek. "Am I a city or am I not?" she asks, and then she swallows a sob and longs for the blood of Aldermen. Big trouble, and this is it: The Confuciuses PYTHAGORASES, and Bath House Johns of the City Council caught an idea and held on to it. They thought deep and long on the condition of things, and found out what screw was loose in the machinery of the world. They dis-They passed an ordinance forbidding any citinaturally there was trouble. Men and women will endure a good deal, but it is never safe to meddle with their dogs. The timidest person will bleed and die for his dog. And if one dog is a positive good, seven, eight, or ten must be a positive better If an American has an inalienable right to the pursuit of happiness, he has an inalienable right to keep as many dogs as he can afford to keep and he can afford to keep a good many, especially if he is poor. The Chicago ordinance plainly unconstitutional. Chicago, which suffered so much through the gayety of a milch cow, is now destined to suffer more on account of her dogs, parted from her by ruthless Aldermen.

Uncle JOE CANNON went over to Alexandria on a practice spin on his wheel yesterday afternoon. There was nothing remarkable about his journey. He ran down a herdic; was pulled off his machine by a mass meeting of cur dogs. one of which bit off the gilded rope with which he binds the bottom of his trousers; and was made very indignant by a colored aunty who asked him "What fo' you ride so crooked?" The Hon. WILLIAM EATON CHANDLER, his foremost rival, also went out with his improved danger. He just missed Sir Julian Pauncepote, ran without accident straight under the legs of the Hon, CY SULLO-WAY, the New Hampshire Giant, lost control of his steed at the sight of Uncle Joe rushing furlously on to meet him; and the two masters of the wheel came together with a noise like the sound of many waters. Fortunately both riders are unusually agile. PEFFER was coming along in a dream, and both men jumped out of the wreck. is relieved from the command. MARIN himself | But the feeling between them is said to be sore and strained. "He has holes in his tires " and had the whole desert of Sahara to cavort around in, be hanged if he could steer clear of a camel," says Uncle Jor. Two of a trade.

> MOLONEY is at it again. He has oped his ponderous and babbling jaws and no man knows when the draw will be down again. The periodicity of MOLONEY appears to have something to do with the changes of the moon, but neither Prof. Newcomb nor Prof. Young has been able to find the exact connection between the planet and the comet on wheels. MoLONEY will lie perdu for a week, sometimes for nearly a week and a half. People in Illinois cease to hear him whirring, and they begin to think that he has lost himself at last, and they smile again and take their meats with a genuine appetite. But pretty soon the moon gets gay and the dogs begin to bark, and then MOLONEY bursts once more upon the world. He finds a big corporation and declares it to be a trust and brings suit against it, always with dreadful bang and reverberation. Some people hate cats and some hate corpora tions. Corporations MOLONEY cannot abide. He howls, foams, fumes. He screams roars, spits. He scratches, tears, somer-auits. The corporation stays. MOLONEY goes, but he returns again when the moon is at the half. At such a moment an expression of deep and un usual enjoyment may be detected on the face of the Man in the Moon. He swings his lantern as If he were trying to flag MOLONEY. He swings his bundle of fagots with as much expenditure of muscle as if he were the Hon, BERE ANSON belting the wind. He grins till the clouds crackle. Even Cain has to grin when MOLONEY comes out and blows at a trust.

She Stood by the Stars and Stripes,

From the Columbus Morning News, On Thursday lest the spirit of Mrs. Lucinda B. Trevitt, the beloved wife of the late Dr. Trevitt passed into the great beyond. She was born at Zanes-ville on Aug. 23, 1819. She was a remarkable woman, distinguished by a high intellectual and Christian character. In 1858, when Dr. Trevitt was American Consul at Valparaiso, Chili, a revolution was in progress, and some Americans who had participated in the uprising sought an asylum at the American consulate. A company of troops were sent to take them. The Captain of the company went to the rear door, and met br. Trevitt, who was unarmed, at the head of the stairway. The Doctor grappied with the Captain and secured his cavairy sabre, when the Captain retired. In the front of the house the troops tried to force theirway, and one of them struck Mr. Rand, the Consul's secretary, in the mouth with the butt of his gun. Mrs. Trevitt caught him as he fell, and at the same time spread out the American flag on the steps and dared the soldiers to cross it. Appalled by the woman's bravery, the troops retired, and the prisoners were put on board an American ship and brought to America. The United States austained Dr. Trevitt when the Cullian invertment complained. For about fifteen years Mrs. Trevitt was blind, and stithough the last years of her life were marked by great suffering, she bore it with patience and Chris-tian fortitude.

California Oranges Frozen.

Only meagre reports of the effects of the freezing weather in California on the last days of the year have gone out from that State. Conservative busi-ness men here who have much to lose by the failure of the California orange crop estimate that as much as 80 per cent, of the or-anges in the Riverside district are frozen on the elevated sections suffered little injury. The intense cold continued during the nights of Dec. 29 and 30, cold continued during the angle of loce, ye and 30, the anniversary of the fatal freeze in Florida the year before. The thermometer is said to have registered as low as 1.7 Fahrenheit at Riverside, and since the Ireas were killed in Florida at 15° the groves themselves may have andered, and this would be a more serious matter than the loss of a single crop.

WANAMAKER'S CHAMPION

Knocked Out in the First Round-Quay's State Convention-Not Enough Pinces. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 97,-The Hon. Christain . Kauffman, State Senator from the Columbia district of Lancaster county, the self-accredited general manager of Gen. John Wanamaker's campaign for United States Senator from Penn sylvania, has just met with a most inglorious

defeat in his home town of Columbia-a com

plete knock-out in the first round.

Two years ago Mr. Kauffman, who was then nember of the House of Representatives, made the contest for State Senator as an anti-Cameron candidate, and won the fight. A month or two ago, banking on his prestige won in that fight, he started out to annihilate both Senators Quay and Cameron; his candidate for President was Gen. Harrison, with John Wansmaker as his candidate for Senator to succeed Cameron; he bravely opened the campaign for Wanamaker in the newspapers of Lancaster and surrounding counties at prices ranging from \$3 to \$20 per column of editorial matter, setting forth Mr. Wanamaker's peculiar qualifi-

from \$3 to \$20 per column of editorial matter, setting forth Mr. Wanamaker's peculiar qualifications for Senator; and with the banner of Harrison, Wanamaker, and Kauffman flung defiantly to the breeze, he enlisted the Pennsylvania Dutch, the Dunkards, and the good old tobacco growers of Laucaster in support of that banner—at least Kauffman thought he had them so enlisted.

A week are the Harrison-Wanamaker-Kauffman recruits met the cofforts of Cameron and Quay in primary array in the good old town of Columbia (Kauffman home), and Kauffman was licked out of his boots, as the Cameron-Quay delegates carried everything before them. The knock-out was so complete, so stunning, and it so thoroughly lazed State Senator Kauffman he hasn't fully recovered yet, in consequence of which Mr. Wanamaker is without a leader to champion his cause for United States Senator.

Senator Quay's State Convention will meet at Harrisburg on April 23, and it will test the Senator's diplomacy to the utmost to preserve harmony in that Convention, in which there will be so many pegs for the very few holes. Our State Convention will elect eight delegates at large, and will nominate two candidates for Congressmen at large.

For delegates at large the names of Gov, Hastings, Gen. Frank Reeder, Secretary of the Commonwealth; the Hon. George S. Graham of Philadelphia, R. Frank Rikeson of Bucks, John Dalzeli of Pittsburgh, Judge Kilpatrick, and Harry Hall of Allegheny, all of whom were opposed most earnestly to Senator Quay last August, are prominently mentioned—inst eight in all.

Among the friends of Senator Quay mentioned for delegates at large are Senator Cameron, Judge Miller of Mercer, "Jack" Robinson of Delaware county Walter Lyon of Pittsburgh, Senator Penrose, Frank William Leach, Col. Waters of Wilkesbarre, and the Hon, William A. Stone of Alleghony—eleven—making nineteen in all for the eight places, or twenty in the event that Senator Quay should want to go as a delegate.

THE SPEEDWAY REPORT

Submitted to the Park Board by the Con-sulting Engineers, but Not Made Public,

The Park Board held another public hearing yesterday on the Bronx Valley sewer. Mr. Carey and Pilots Horton and Fordham again stated their objections to having the outlet of the sewer at High Island, explaining the pecu-

the sewer at High Island, explaining the peculiarities of the tides in that locality. Fortham Morris, President of the Sewer Commission, said that the report of the Commission to the Legislature would be merely suggestive and tentative in nature and that nothing had been finally decided upon.

The Park Board decided to nut its engineers in consultation with the engineers of the Sewer Commission as to the effect on park property of having the outlet of the sewer at High Island.

The report of the consulting engineers, who were to decide where the responsibility for the defects in the Speedway rests, was placed in the hands of President Cruger yesterday morning. He had not read it yesterday afternoon and would not make it public. The engineers also refused to talk about it.

Brakes on Bicycles

To the Editor of The Sux-Sir: Having been wheelman for ten years. I am naturally not a little interested in the discussion going on in the columns of your valuable paper in regard to the use of brakes. The ordinance, if passed, would be a good one. The very ones who are opposed to the brake now would. if compelled to attach it to their machines, have more than one occasion to be exceedingly thankful for the use of it. Circumstances will arise rendering a quic experienced rider that such a step can be made by back pedalling. As I understand it the use of the brake is to be enforced for the protection of pedestrians, and that class has a right to demand of wheelmen a means of stopping onickly. As to the weight involved, that is an absurdity. I have a brake that weighs about nine ounces and has on more than one occasion proven its effectiveness. I wonder if these light-weight hends carry their hobby so far as to war light-weight cothes. Hight-weight has, carrying nothing in their neads but—well, I won't say it. They should extend he stations along the roads where they can have the accumulated dust brushed off them to reduce weight, and eb, what agony it must be to them to reduce weight, and eb, what agony it must be to them to reduce weight, and eb, what agony it must be to them to reduce weight.

and ob, what agony it must be to mem to rece at a heavy atmosphere.

As for using the foot for a brake I have tried that, when for a time I stripped the brake from my wheel to be in the swim. It resulted in the wearing through of two tipes, and I went back to the brake, which, by the way, is made of rubber. Now these remarks are from a common sense view of the matter. The brake is not alone for the novice, but for the experienced one as well. I know as much about wheels, their use, and their management as the next, and can take care of myself under any circumstances, but I must say of myself under any circumstances, but I must say JAN, 27.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: As a reader of The Sex and a wheelman, I have perused with considerable interest the several articles about bleye'e brakes which you have lately given space. Back pedalling suffices for a majority of hills which it is safe to ride down if one has recourse to it immediately upon beginning the descent, but it will not bring a bieyele to a sudden stop when going at a fair rate of speed. For the latter purpose, in a much frequented street, where it is important that both feet should remain on the which, by a rod and lever operated by the hand, presses upon the front tire, is probably the best de-vice so far known. But soing down a steep pitch on a mountain road the foot brake, i.e. one foot pressing upon the front tire, is incomparably the best means of this probable of the property of the best means

mountain road the foot brake, i.e., one foot pressing upon the front tire, is incomparably the best means of slowing down or stopping a bleyele. Its drawback for urban use is that one has to take at least one foot off the pedal, which requires considerable time, comparatively speaking, especially when using toe cips, and thus, what is of equal import, makes the wheel somewhat difficult of navigation, particularly on cobble stones or other uneven pavement and among whites and pedestrians.

I am inclined to thick that the hand brake is a commendable safeguard in the city. It is a dangerous appurienance in so far as it induces whochmen who have it, in the consciousness of their ability to come to a comparative assider a halt, to ride faster in crowded sout a brake, and this causes the very accidents which it is its function to prevent.

I should very much like to hear from some wheelman about the "chain brake" in its actual working fee, a device which pulls the chain tant and thus stops the bleyele.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.

To the Editor of The Sux-Sir: Let those who have never tried braking with the foot hasten to learn, and after they have acquired the knack they will discard the other brake as an article which adds weight to the machine and gives no benefits in return. Kingston, N. Y., Jan. 27. Charles Dr. Wirt Romeys.

A Too Political Chaplain,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: "When the Rev. Muser that became the chaplain of the House he used to allude to the topics of the day so often that Speaker Reed remarked that Mr. Millium seemed to take special delight in telling the Lord all the news of the day."—Washington Correspondence of the Musi and Express.

How history repeats itself: The Rev. William Gordon, whose "History of the American Revolution" (London, 1801) has always taken a high rank as an authority, from the fact that he was personally well sequainted with nearly all of the Generals and public men in that war, was at the beginning of that contest chapt in to the Provisional Congress of Massachuchapt in to the Provisional Congress of Massachuset's Bay. He was, however, soon after summarily dismissed from that past, as he attempted you see he went a step further than the lev. Mr. Millians to dictate to teen. Washington, in his daily prayers before that body, what course that General had better pursue in dealing with the livitish at the slege of Rosion in 1776.

MOUNT VERSON, N. V., Jan. 27.

To the Entrop of The Sus-Sir: Replying to a letter published in your issue of the 20th inst. signed M. F. H., in which she says "she would like to be married," and asks, "Is there any one who wants married, and assa, it there any one who wants me." I will say plenty of men want you. A girl who loves home and ran keep house is a sewel and the tind of a ciril an icosking for. I would like to make the acquaintumes of M. F. H. and hope she will see this te tor. Loud despidr. Many homerable men in this city are seeking wives, that is, good wives, and if you let the men see your good qualities you will soon be a happy bride.

VALLEY FORCE.

Something New in College Tricks.

From the commercial Gazette. ing the usual term orations of the junior class, W. M. Fatherty, a junior, whose home is at Lishon, was defivering his address. He was waxing cloquent in his oratorical flights, when suddenly a big white currain descended in front of him, completely shutting off the speaker from the audience. On the curtain was painted in glowing letters. "God help these little juniors." Fatherly ceased speaking, and his oratorical effort has not yet been finished.

How to Replenish a Pork Barrel. From the Canisteo Times.

Miles N. Davenport, our school principal, who is teeping bachelors hall has replentated his pork bar-tel by purchasing half a log.

THETTOE PECKHAMIS OPINIONS He Announces the Decision of the Supreme

Court in Two Cases. WASHINGTON, Jan. 27,-Another Immense crowd congregated about the doors of the supreme Court of the United States this morning, attracted thither by the prospect of hearing Mr. Joseph H. Choate conclude the argument against the Wright Irrigation law of California. Before he resumed his address to the court, Mr. Justice Peckham, the new member of the court, aunounced his maiden opinion in the cases grave ing out of the effort by Congress to take posses. sion of certain tracts of land adjacent to and part of the Gettysburg Battlefield Park,

claimed by the electric railroad company whose line was laid on the territory in question, The proceedings to condemn were begunder authority of an act of Congress appropris ating money to pay for the ground, but Judga Dallas of the circuit decided that the law was unconstitutional. Judge Butler of the district dissented. Justice Peckham announced that the Supreme Court had decided to sustain Judge Butler's view of the law that it was constitutional, and therefore Judge Dallas's Judgmena would be roversed and a new trial granted.

Justice Peckham also announced the decision of the court in the case of the First National Bank of Garrett, Kan., vs. tax officers of Anderson county, that the tax assersed against the bank, of which it sought to enjoin the onlication, was proper, and the judgment of the Supreme Court of Kansas in favor of the tax was affirmed.

Chief Justice Fuller announced that, owing to the pressure upon the court, the usual February recess, from the first Monday in that month until the first Monday in March, would not begin until Tuesday of next week.

To-morrow the celebrated Stanford case will come up, Mr. Choate appearing for the widow of the late Senator. The Government will be represented by Solicitor-General Conrad and Assistant Attorney-General Dickinsqn. unconstitutional. Judge Butler of the district

THE TWO UTAH SENATORS.

Mr. Cannon Draws the Long Term-Ma Brown's Term Will End in 1897.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 .- This afternoon Frank J. Cannon and Arthur Brown, the two new Senators from Utah, who were sworn in this morning, drew lots for the terms they will fill. The Secretary put two bits of paper in a ballot box containing the figures one and three respectively, and each of the Senators drew one. Mr. Cannon got the longer term of service, ending March 3, 1899, or class one, while Mr. Brown got the term ending March 3. 1897, or class three. The present Legislature of Utah will not elect the successor for the short term. The Constitution provides for biennial sessions, but it was provided that

for biennial sessions, but it was provided that there should be two annual sessions in the baginning, so that the Senate elections could come along regularly. The Legislature to be elected this fall, while the Presidential election is on, will elect Mr. Brown's successor, Mr. Brown will make the fight for reflection. He feels confident that the Republicans will carry the Legislature.

Mr. Brown was born in Michigan, and is an old personal friend of Senator Burrows. Howas the manager of the camualgn that resulted in the election of Mr. Burrows to Congress for the first time, in 1872. Hence it was with a feeling of personal pride that the Senator from Wichigan escorted the new Senator from Utah to the desk and had the oath of office administered to him. Mr. Cannon was similarly escorted by Senator Dubois of Idaho.

ECONOMY IN BROOKLYN.

Mayor Wurster Will Disapprove of Aff Local Appropriation Bills.

Mayor Wurster of Brooklyn announced yeserday that he would disapprove of any local bills passed by the Legislature which called for the expenditure of any money by the city before August next, and that no bill involving an appropriation would be accepted by him unless there was imperative need for it. The city is very close on the constitutional debt limit, and there will be no relief until the new assessment rolls, which are not yet made out, have been approved by the Aldermen. The consolidationists contend that the Mayor's action furnishes a strong argument in favor of the movement for the Greater New York, it being a virtual admission that the city is not in a financial condition to carry out some needed public improvements.

Vicksburg Military Park.

WASHINGTON, Jan 27 .- The Vicksburg Milltary Park Association, which was organized at Vicksburg, Miss., Oct. 23 last and incorporated under the laws of Mississippi, has had the battlefield surveyed with military exactness and the field surveyed with military exactness and the park has been found to contain about 1,200 acres, which can be purchased for not more than \$50,000. The association asks the Government to take up the work and carry it to completion, and will appear before the House Committee on Military Affairs for that purpose to morrow. The 1,200 acres proposed to be purchased will cover the actual military operations of the buttles around Vieksburg, which were confined to a small area. The association is composed of veterans of both armies.

Architects Favor Greater New York

The Brooklyn chapter of the American Inst tute of Architects has adopted a resolution in favor of the Greater New York. The resolution sets forth that "architecture in Brooklyn would advance to a higher development, and that as a final consummation there would be estab-lished on this foundation a city which would worthily stind as the commercial capital of the nation, the metropolis of the continent."

Miss Anthony's Unintended Joke.

A man took a leading part in the session of the Woman Suffrage Convention yesterday morning, and in introducing him a slip of the tongue on the lart of Susan B. Anthony caused a few people to entertain the idea that she had corried a loke to a point which made it somewhat embarrassing for the man suffragist. This was not the case, however, as the occurrence embarrassed Miss Anthony more than anybody else.

Mr. George W. Catt, whose wife is the national organizer of the association, was to present a paper on "Utah's Victory the Result of Organization. Its Lesson." In a brief special histoducing Mr. Catt. Miss Anthony said: "A man once met my father and asked him if he was the father of Susan B. Anthony, which caused my father to remark to me that times had changed considerably since the day when a daughter might shine by reflected light from her father. So now a man may be famous at the husband of a famous woman. It therefore gives me pleasure to introduce Mr. Carris Chapman Catt."

The laugh came before Miss Anthony had time to correct herself by adding: "I mean, Mr. George W. Catt."

Shunned by Snakes and Rats. From the Chicago Daily Telbune.

Iron the Chicago Pailly Tribune.

Inonwoon, Mich., Jan. 22.—11 is a singular fact that no one has ever seen either a rat of a snake on the Gogebic Range. It is contended by some that Father Marquette, when he first visited this region, emulated the example of Ireland's patron saint and banished all snakes therefrom. He this as it may, the peculiar fact remains that the reptiles are never seen here, while one has but to cross to the Wissonsin side of the Montreal River to find them quite plentiful.

sin side of the Montreal River to mor tools quite plentiful.

As to rats, they are generally as numerous in a mining region as they are about wharves, and may be found in great numbers in the mines of the copper country, and in the Marquette and Menominee iron ranges. It is oven said that old miners regard with distrust a shaft in which there are no rats, much as a sailor does a ship under like conditions. But the miner of the Gogebio gets along without his rodent friends.

Eastly Busied.

From the New London Morning Telegraph. Prom the New London Morning Telegraph.

The business depression of the past few years has been the evolution of a large crop of omployment seekers. One of them last week accosted a gentleman in this city. He was rigged, dirty, good-natured, evidently hungry enough to cat a cow if it were in his way. It is this soft slouchiness of gait rendered any active exertion on his part highly improbable. This impression was strengthened by the dialogue that followed:

"Good morning, sir," said he. "I'd like a job with you, sir." "Good morning, sir," said he. I have following the with your sir."
"Well, there is not much doing just now, hardly anything, in fact, in my line. I couldn't keep 103 binsy.
"Indeed, sir, it would take very little to keep me busy."

Let Us Have Patriotic Professors

From the Irish Republic.

We think a little more attention should be paid to the character of the professors of our State-saided leges and universities. When President Classical authorized his intention of upholding the Monte dectrine as the traditional astional policy of the United States, some of these professors we d articles and made long speeches to show that the Monroe doctrine was not recognized by international law. Is there any such thing as international of It is time to sit down on men who, on the idea of common language and the exploded myth of common origin and the worn-out fable of America being Eng-land's cides daughter, neglect to instil into the minds other than the strong right hand of each indiviof the young the lesson of American patriolism.